

them under the act of March last, rightfully belong
them to the Board of Supervisors, and that all acts

of the former Board in the settlement of accounts must be void and unlawful. Upon the affidavit and complaint Judge Bernard orders that the members of the Board of Auditors shall refrain from meeting or adding any claims until the case shall have been heard upon Monday next.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a letter from a Washington correspondent who has had "A Talk with the President," wherefrom we extract the following elucidation of a point which has excited some curiosity:

"The subject of Greeley's nomination as Minister to Austria Mr. Johnson has had seen is stated that this was an idea of Seward's to get Greeley out of the country. Greeley and Ward and Seward have been quarreling for some time and Seward has been anxious to get rid of Greeley. He has been anxious to get Greeley out of the country. There is not a word of truth in this. The State Department does not care for Greeley. I have seen a list of appointments in Cabinet on Friday, and I sent Greeley's name to the Senate without the coming through the State Department in the evening was this appointment was not suggested to me by anybody. They had objected to Raymond. I was anxious to see the place filled, and I saw a man who was a good deal better than Raymond. I picked out Greeley, because I thought he would suit, and I didn't think the Senate would throw him overboard."

friendly to me, but I have always thought him an honest man. So I thought I'd send him in, and I did so without consulting anybody. But it seems they have some objec-

tion to him too. Meantime, the mission is vacant; but the fault of the vacancy is not mine. I have done my duty toward filling it."

—We had, on the first intimation of this matter, confidently assured the public that Gov. Seward can have had nothing to do with it.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As grave doubts have been expressed by some of the most eminent jurists in this community as to the power of the Legislature to create a Board of Audit to adjudicate upon claims against the City and the County of New-York, and also as to whether Judge Woodruff's declining to act created within the purview of the law a vacancy in the Board of Audit which the Governor had the power to fill, the Citizens' Association, in order to avoid expensive litigation to our tax-payers, and private litigants, has commenced actions to restrain the Board of Audit from proceeding with the hearing and ending of such claims until all legal objections to its powers have been passed upon by the Courts.

If this Board be unconstitutional or illegally consti-

probably be that all of its judgments against the city would be paid, while those in its favor would be further

contests in the Courts of Law by the unsuccessful claimants, and thus the city and county might have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the action of the Board of Audit. Very respectfully,

EDWARD M. HENRY,
Attorney Citizens' Association.

The Citizens' Association of New York, Office No. 312 Broadway, July 27, 1887.

OBITUARY.

DR. CHARLES ANTHON.

Charles Anthon, LL. D., a distinguished American classical scholar and teacher, died at his residence in New York, on the 24th inst., at the age of 81.

G. C. Anthon, was by birth a German, and rose to the rank of Surgeon-General in the British army, in which he

appears to have served during the greater part of the old Anglo-French war. He resigning his commission, he had married the orphan daughter of a French officer, by whom he had numerous children. Charles, the fourth of his sons, was born in New York in 1797, and was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated with honor in 1816. On leaving college, he commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother, Mr. John Anthony, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar.

did not wean him from the study of the classics, in which his proficiency became so great that at the early age of 25

he was appointed adjunct professor of languages in his alma mater. In 1890 he was made rector of the grammar school attached to the College, and in 1895, on the resignation of Prof. Moore, he was placed at the head of the classical department of that institution. As an instructor of youth Dr. Anthony had few superiors. His deportment to his pupils was uniformly kind and indulgent, and when appointed rector of the grammar school he conferred on the public schools of his native city six free

gable worker. In 1822 he produced a new and most valuable edition of Lempriere's classical dictionary; in 1830, a

JUDGE BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH.
The Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough, one of the
Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died at his
residence in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday last, at the
age of 72 years.

64th year. Judge G. entered public life as a representative of Dorchester County in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1824, served two terms, was appointed Associate

District Judge, and held this position until it was abolished by the Constitution of 1867. He then resumed practice as a lawyer until 1881, when Gov. Hicks appointed him to fill a vacancy in the Court of Appeals, an office to which he was triumphantly elected at the next election, succeeding the death of his predecessor. Judge Goldsborough was an ardent and active Union man from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion.

THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S THEATER—MISS LOTTA.

names." The critic of Miss Lotta will naturally desire a commodity of good similes. To call her a canary-bird is

to come pretty nigh the fact. To call her a sunbeam is also to be accurate. But neither simile is quite definite. Miss Lotta is a merry little creature, who, apparently, can do more hopping than a woodland brook can help murmuring as it flows, or a cataraot can help sparkling in the sunshine. If we liken her to a kitten, that quick, playful pranks are exhibiting, she is not what we shall find in a cat. In fact, we are wrong. This sort of personality is always charming. Most people love the sunshine, and like to see the kitten at play; and, therefore, Miss Lotta is certain to win a certain favor and a pleasant, if not a great, success. But, in the end, we shall find Miss Lotta's claims upon critical approbation to be somewhat slender. We cannot judge definitely,

the war in "The Pet of the Petticoats," and today, in "Family Jars"—the characters that she assumed last evening at Wallack's Theater—she manifested no conspicuous

talent as an actress. There was more real sobriety evinced in the first personation than in the last; but Miss Lotta's audience, which was very large and very enthusiastic, manifested especial pleasure with the latter. In this there were suggestions of the concert hall. Miss Lotta performs skillfully upon the banjo, and is a good burlesque dancer. There is no doubt that she will achieve a popular success here, as she has done elsewhere; but there is a distinct difference between captivating that passive taste which easily

which, in the end, sets the seal of permanence upon success in art. We have great hopes of Miss Lotta, from what we have seen of her acting; but she can only take

on of a really high position, by discarding the beauty and all that appertains to the concert-hall style and the entertainment, and pursuing nature. We cannot take leave of this subject, without saying that the great success of last evening, in point of dramatic art, was made by Mr. George Holland, who is at once a true humorist and an admirable actor. The pieces were excellently put upon the stage—Mr. Moss having spared no expense in this respect. The present bill will be kept upon the stage all the week.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of *The Philadelphia Press*:

A few days subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, one of the strongest supporters of the House, who was also one of the leading opponents of the impeachment movement, took occasion to visit Attorney-General Stanbery and Secretary McCulloch, and during the conversation which ensued expressed the opinion of his constituents regarding impeachment. "The President," he said, "is doing his duty in his power to place obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the laws of Congress, and particularly to break down the Reconstruction acts. 'Now, Sir,' he continued, 'you must fully and clearly understand that if the President does so, he is

him, and I for one will exert myself to secure that end." He further expressed the opinion that impeachment would be easily accomplished under such circum-

[illegible]

robbers," replied that his recommendations in the matter of appointments had been frequently ignored. He virtually made the same promise regarding the enforcement

that [redacted] ally made the same practice of the Reconstruction acts as that made by Mr. Stanbery. when the interview terminated.